privateer Florida; that the company paid the policies; that as early as 1865 the Government issued a notice to all losers at the hands of Confederate cruisers to prepare and forward statements of their losses, which this petitioner did and received a due acknowledgment of the receipt thereof from the Department of State; that the Government of the United States made formal complaint against the Government of Great Britain on account of the depredations through which such losses were incurred; that after the Treaty of Washington the United States Government again sent notices to all claimants, including the petitioner, to file their claims for submission to the tribunal of award, and promised to ask the tribunal to award interest from the date of the losses; that after full discussion the tribunal did award the sum of \$15,500,000, which was duly pead by Great Britain to satisfy the claims, including those of the petitioner; that said petitioner has received nothing; that the provisions of the twelfth section of the act of 1874, relating to claims of insurance companies the petitioner held to be "Irrelevant; unreasonable and unjust"; and that the act of June 5, 1882 gives the petitioner no opportunity to present iff case. The Washington the United States Government again just"; and that the act of June 5, 1882, gives the petitioner no opportunity to present it case. The petitioner holds that by reason of all the acts and omissions recited an implied contract has arisen between the United States Government and the Company "to pay to the latter, as money had and received to its use," the amount of said losses paid upon the vessels and cargoes before mentioned. The petitioner therefore prays for judgment in the sum of \$28,400, with such interest as was received by the United States on that amount.

The petitioner therefore prays for judgment in the sum of \$28,400, with such interest as was received by the United States on that amount.

It is understood that several other marine insurance companies in Baltimore and Philadelphia are about to institute like proceedings for losses sustained by them from the Confed-rate cruisers. If the Court of Claims shall hold that it has jurisdiction of these cases, its decision will be awaited with great interest. The claims of the Mutual Insurance companies amount to \$3,078,521, and those of the stock companies to \$1,787,311, making a total of \$4,865,832, About two-thirds of the claims were filed by New York City companies, as follows: Atlantic Mutual, \$1,653,889; New-York Mutual, \$89,342; Mereantile Mutual, \$87,955; Sun Mutual, \$89,342; Mereantile Mutual, \$83,312: Great Western, \$309,635; Columbian, \$575,043; Neptune, \$36,000; Metropolitan, \$78,849; Washington, \$20,370. Total, \$3,247,590.

THE MEXICAN DRAINAGE COMPANY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, March 29.—It is understood that the American capitalists who are interested in the Mexican Dramage Company have expressed a willingress to accept 6 per cent bonds of Mexico in lieu of a cash subsidy from the Mexican Government, but they maist that they shall have the privilege of receiving the entire amount-\$9,000,000-assoon as the work is completed.

The first part of the proposition is said to be acceptable to General Diaz, Senator Rubio and the other Mexican promoters of the enterprise, but they think that any change in the terms of the concession must be made by the Mexican Congress, if at all.

REUNION OF VETERAN SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The annual reanien of the Society of the Army of the Potomac which will be held in this city on May 16 and 17, promises to be of unusual interest. The local Committee on Arrange-ments have practically decided upon a programme for the two days, and have arranged with the leading hotels for the meetings of the various corps. The parade will take place at noon of the 16th, and promises to be a brill splay. It is expected that all the troops constituting the garrison of Washington, a battalion of the Marine Corps, the funiformed mulitia of the District, and several uniformed organizations from Maryland will Major Martin Maginnis, of Montana, will deliver the oration on the night of May 16 at the National Theatre. The same building has been secured for holding the business meeting of the society. It is pro-

holding the business meeting of the society. It is pro-posed on the second day to take the visiting members to Meunt Vernon.

The banguct will be given on the evening of the 17th at Abner's Music Garden. Among those who are ex-pected to speak at the banquet are the President, Secre-taries Prelinghaysen. Lincoln and Attarney General Brewster, ex-President Hayes, Generals Grant, Sher-man, Sheridan, McClellan, Hancork and Schurz, Adarra, Porter, Charles Dudley Warner and ex-Governor Curtin.

ON THE POST OFFICE BLACK-LIST. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The Post Office Department to-day placed the following names on the list of persons and firms engaged in conducting fraudulent setemes : William M. Clinton & Co., Bleemington Ill.; Comet Publishing Company, Bloomington, Ill.; Western Card Company, Normal, Ill.; Union Novelty Company, Zount Pulaski, Dl.; Star Publishing Company, Company, South Polack, the Star Polithing Company, Atlanta, the Age to Guide, Lincoln, Ill., and the Guide Publishing Company, Lincoln, Ill. All of these alleged firms and companies are actitions and are the successors of a fraudolent combination which transacted business under the same of C. C. Widnams & Co., as Springfeld, Ill., until it was black intendity the Post Office Department. The fraud which they were practising consisted in the advertisement of sale of what purported to be a "New Agencian west," but which was in reality only a worthless the sun of all.

BOLIVAR CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION Washington, March 29.-The United States Consul at Legito yrs, Veneznein, reports to the State De partment that the centennial exposition of Bolivar will be formal y opened in the city of Caracas, Venezuela, in July. "For this affair," he says, " much elaberate preparation is being made, and in view of the fact that the interests of France, Germany and Engiand especially will be fully represented here, it is greatly to be desired

that the merchants and manufacturers of our own country should prepare such an explicit of the resources of the thickets states as shall maintain and extend the anytable prestige that we already only here." INTERNAL PEVENUE TRANSFER. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue to-day gave instructions that the transfer of office to the following newly appointed Collectors of Internal Revenue be made on April 1 James S. Smart, X 7th Instrict, New-York ; George W.

Post, Nebratka; John B. Raniston, 19th District, Virginia; Maurice Friedsam, 111d District, New-York; Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, Xith District, Indiana; and James H. Stone, 1st District, Michigan. A TREASURY TARIFF RULING.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the rate of duty, as between the old and the new tariff, is to be fixed by the date of the arrival of the Importing vessel at the exterior port of entry, and that goods imported before the new act takes effect, and stipped to Western ports under the insuedate transportation act, will be dutiable un-der the present tarif, unless they remain in public stan or bouded warchouse when the act goes into operation.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 29, 1883. GERMAN AID FOR SUFFERERS BY FLOODS.-The President to-day received from Brasch & Rothenstein, of Ber-lin, an additional contribution of 4,300 marks for the benefit of the sufferers from the floods in the West. Of this amount 3,000 marks were contributed by the &m-peror and Empress of Germany. The funds were turned over to the agent of the society of the Red Cross for dis-tribution. The total amount of these contributions from the different of Germany, transmitted through Brasch & Rothenstein, is 8,800 marks.

AN INVITATION ACCEPTED .- The members of the Civil Service Commission bays accepted an invitation from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to visit that bu-read and inspect its workings. AUTHORIZED TO DO A BANKING BUSINESS .- The Con-

troller of the Currency has authorized the Commercial National Bank of Waterioo, Iowa, to begin business with a capital of \$50,000. GENERAL SACKETT'S ILLNESS .- Adjutant-General Drum

received a telegram from San Antonio, Texas, this morning, starting that General Sackett's illness is not so severe as at first apprehended, that he is doing favorably, and his early recovery is confidently expected. THE JEANNETTE COURT OF INQUIRY .- The Jeannette

Court of inquiry will reconvene at the Navy Department to morrow, for the examination of the four members of the Jeannette's crow who have recently re-BONDED WHISKEY EXPORTATION.-The Secretary of

State has authorized Minister West to say to the Canadian authorities that this Government has no objection to such a change of the Canadian customs regulations as will admit of the 'importation of bouted whiskey into Canada from the United States in packages of less than 100 gailoos. BOND REDEMPTION .- Although the circular in regard

bush Radestrico.—Addoing the circular in legard to the payment of bonds, embraced in the 120th call, provides only for the payment of bonds to the uncount of \$5,000,000 on Wednesday, bonds which may be offered in excess of that amount will be recepted, provided the Department has, as it now expects to have, surplus funds which may be used for that purpose.

A Bayer Tax Decision Fourthcoming.—The opinion

of the Attorney-General will be ready next week on the question "whether, in view of the Tax and Tariff Act, taxes can, subsequent to the approval of that act, be levied on "capital and deposits of banks, bankers and National banking associations," and, if in his opinion they can be so levied, at what time the provision of that act repealing the tax on capital and deposits takes ef-

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Leave of absence for three months has been granted Captain Augustus A. De Loffre, Assistant Surgeon United States Army. Captain Frederic A. Kendall, 25th Infantry, has been or dered to report by letter to Major-General Winfield 8. Hancock, president of the Retiring Board convened at and to hold mimself in readiness to appear before the

Board for examination. The extension of leave of ab sence granted Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Payne, 15th Infantry, March 15, 1882, has been further extended

Lieutenaut-Commander John S. Newell has been or dered to duty at the torpedo station on April 14. Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones and Assistant Engineer T. F. Burgderf to duty in the drafting-room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Commander Whitehead has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Quinnebaug on March 2, and has been placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer J. B. S. Lawrence has been detached from the Wyandotte and placed on waiting orders. Naval Cadet Henry

L. Howard and Guoner George W. Omensetter have resigned from the Navy.

The cruising limits of the South Atlantic Station have been extended to 70° east longitude and as far north as the equator. This will include the Island of Madaguega.

been extended to 70° cast longitude and as far north as the equator. Tais will include the Island of Madassascar.

The United States steamship Speedwell arrived at the Washington Navy Yard yesterday afternoon from Norfolk, Va.

Captain Henry Wilson, commanding the United States steamship Lackawanna, reports to the Navy Department unner date of Honolulu. If L. March 10, that if he receives no orders from San Francisco by the next stramer he will self for Callao, Peru, direct, but before sating he will order Commander Pearson, of the Wachasett, to remain at Honolulo, as Minister Daggett thinks ma presence in the islands necessary. King Kalakana was crowned on Sebruary 12, on February 19 the King visited the Luckawanna, and the men-of-war in the harbor dressed ship, with the Hawalian ensign at the main and manned yards. The Lackawanna satuted the royal visitor with twenty-one gins upon his arrival and departure. He afterward visited the Wachusett, Limber and Mutine.

and Mutine.

HAYANA, Murch 29.—The American war steamer Talappoosa has a rived sere from Cape San Antonio, bringng a co-mittee of Naval officers appointed to haped
the various light-houses of the bland and their water

CAPTAIN IRVING AND STOWAWAY DOWSE. THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUIT OF THE LATTER

DEAGGING—HONORS PAID TO THE COMMANDER.

The proceedings in the suit for damages against Captain P. J. Irving and First Officer Barrett, of the White Star steamship R-public, by Thomas Dowse, upon a charge of false imprisonment and maltreatizent, have dragged along slowly, to the aunoyance and expense toth of the officers and the company. Dowse was a stowaway on board the British steamship Glamorgan, which was abandoned it mid-oceae on February 16 in a sinking condition. The officers and crew of the sinking vessel, forty-four persons in all, were gallantly rescued by the boats of the Republic, Captain irving detaining his vessel near the wreck for ten hours in violent weather. A seaman of the Republic, Forrester by name, was list in trying to save those on the Glamorgan. In consideration of the heroic services remiered the Lite Saving Benevolent Association of this city gave to Captain Irving a gold medial valued at \$250, and also presented to the rescuing crews of the boats \$355 in money. The finmane Society of Boston voted to Captain Irving and the first and second officers of the Republic silver medials, and gave \$240 to the rescuing crews. In a diction to this, the Masonic fraternity of Massachusetts intend to recognize the humanity of Captain Irving and the others, and the humane societies of England will soon take action. Captain Irving and already four medials for saving life, including the Albert medal, the highest award that can be made to an English civilian for saving life, including the Albert medal, the highest award that can be made to an English civilian for saving life. DRAGGING-HONORS PAID TO THE COMMANDER. that can be made to an English civilian for saving

After the rescue Captain Irving received information that Dowse was an Irish suspect. Nevertheless Dowse was provided with clothes and other less Dowse was provided with clothes and other comforts and was well treated. Two officers of the Glamorgan made affidavits, just before reaching New-York, to Captain Irving, which led him to place Bowse under surveillance until he could be legally advised upon the sobject. As soon as the vessel reached her pier the facts were reported by Captain Irving to the British Coomil, and being advised to give Dowse his freedom, he at once returned to the vessel and did so. Dowse expressed his gratefulness and went away. The next information that Captain Irving received was on the day the vessel sated for Liverpool, when he learned that there were warrants out for his arrest, and also for the arrest of Mr. Barrett. They made no effort to secrete themselves from the he learned that here were war, and war, and also for the arrest of Mr. Barrett. They made no effort to secrete themselves from the Sherif's officers, and the vessel sailed without any arrests having been made. When the vessel arrived last runday Captain Irving learned that he was to be arrested. He went to the New-York Hotel, and about 9 a. m. on Monday went down to the company's office and then to the British Consul's where he was arrested. He furnished ball in \$5,000, and has since awaited further, proceedings. It is stated that Dowse's counsel have made a proposition to compromise, and it this tails they threaten to libel the vessel. He and his counsel have conducted the case throughout in the way to cause the gleatest possible annoyance and delay.

Captain Irving has stated in regard to Dowse that he never questioned the stowaway about the

he never questioned the stawaway about the Phonix Park assassinations while he was on board Phomix Park assassantions while he was on bound the kepublic, nor was any investigation into the matter made. He had given Dowse a suit of his own clothes and seen to it that the man was treated well with the other shipwrecked people. When the capian came into port with his vessel he could not ignore the depositions of the officers of the Glamorzan, and considered Dowse a prisoner on that vessel. He feared that if the storaway was shlowed to go free without hard advance by worden not be donne his cut to the gal advice, he would not be doing his duty to the

Giamorgan.

Following is the letter to Captain Iriving from the Massachusetis Hamane Society:

No. 11 Femberto's Square.

Rosto's darch 23, 1883.

Captain P. J. Irving, Seamer Republic.

My Dear Sir: It is my agreed be duty to inform you that the trustees of the ritingal Society of Massachusetts may voted to you and to Messac Barrett and Wessachusett for gallaniry and bravery in rescuing the crew and passachusers of the accan did Generally. We have Included in the lis. — Forrester, who was lost; believing he may have lost some family of relatives to whom the modal may be of value. I also send you a check for \$240 for distribution among the crews of your bosts, acceding to your judgment of their deserts, whishing Forrester's lamity, if any, to be creinded.

By our laws we can only give rewards in the mass of a citizen of Massachusetts being either sariour or saved. We thought it right to consider the catte men saved as, within the meaning of our laws, citizen of the State.

The trustees consider ed your management most brave.

consider the cu tie men saved as, within the incaming of our laws, eithers of the Stare.

The trustees considered your management most brave and able, and the maragement of the boats as very galliant. Seaking of the rescue to two of my friends here, who had suppened to make a voy go with you, they both expressed gives regard for your ability and for you personally; one saying you? were the best sationalout," and the other that you were "the best sationalout," and the other that you were "the best captain on the Atlantic ocean." They were Mr. Jaron C. Roberts and Mr. Caleb Curtis. Believe me, with great regard, roure very truly, Chairman of the Standing Committee Humane Society of Massaconsetts.

P. S.—I have the names of the officers and men of the boats' crews, undoubtedly correctly given, by your company. I shall send the medals through the company's office in this city. Yours, etc.,

B. W. C.

SWINDLING DRUG FIRMS.

Detective Canavan, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday took to he Jombs Police Court William V. Brady, charged with false pretences. The detective informed on tice White that a number of drug first had recently been swindled by a person who described himself as R.B.M. son, a wholesale patent medicine dealer, at No. 243 Water-st. Among the victims named are Dr. Chaffield, of New-Haven, and Dr. Francis Crosby, of No. 664 Sixtu-ave. At the pace in Water-st, the man Mason, whose real name is said to be Frank W. Hamilton, was not to be cound, and Brady, who was in the stora was found, and Brady, who was in the store, was arrested. Justice White remanded the prisoner un til to-day.

ST. MICHAE''S GUILD FAIR.

A fair for the benefit of St. Michael's Guild was opened by the Biole class on Wednesday evening last at Lyceum Hail, in Ninety-nintast, near the Boulevard. The fair will close on Finday evening.

MR. CONKLING USES STRONG WORDS

Frederick A. Conkling spoke before the Free Trade Club at No. 19 West Twenty fourth at. Inst even-ing on "The Knit Goods Swindle." Mr. Couking asserted that there was a well-organized conspiracy to cheat the Government in relation to the importation of knit goods, and he said that the action of Mr. French and Secetary Windom in favoring the importers had been of such a character that both officials should have been im-The lecturer was also of opinion that the United States supreme Court had acted unfairly and dishonestly in its disposition of a case in which the question of the duty on the knit goods was invived. There were not more that a dozon persona. Mr. Conking, in the course of instruments, called ex-Speaker Keifer "that noted public malefactor."

SUICIDE THROUGH DESPONDENCY.

Augustus Lutto, age twenty-five, committed suicide yesterday in his room at No. 145 South Elnott-place, Brooklen, by taking morphine. He was found dead in his room, with the empty morphine bottle beside him. He had been out of work for three weeks, and was in depressed spirits.

SAVED FROM A WRECKED BARK.

The steamship Alene, from Kingston, arrived at this port late last night, having on board two passengers, S. Wilson and R. H. Smedburg, who were saved from the wrecked back Gohan Brotte, which was lost off Little inagua on March 4.

A man who was arrested for cruelty to a miscrable looking horse was asked if he ever fed him. "Ever fed him! That's scool un," was the reply. "He's got a bushel and a half of oats at home now, only he ain't got time to eat 'cm."

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.

THE REPORTED ASSAULT AND WHAT IS THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, March 20.

Lady Florence Dixie, henceforward a celebrity, has for many years been known in London and other parts of the world as an impulsive and energetic woman, with an unusual bent toward adventure with a dash of danger in it. She has travelled widely, knows Patagonia and South Africa and Ireland, and has encountered peculiar experiences in each. She has published books of travel. She is a champion of Cetewayo. She has been a correspondent of The Morning Post-not from Windsor Castle nor with reference to any form of social life, but from Zululand. Lady Florence is a woman of eight and twenty, rather short and slight, with a face that tells of hardship and exposure. If she is escentric her eccentricity comes to her of right. She is a daughter of the late Marquis of Queensberry, a singular specimen of nobility; now perhaps best remembered as among the last of the noble patrons of the noble science of self-defence, and author of the "Queensberry rules," by which the sports of the prize-ring are still governed. She is sister to the present holder of the title, on whom the Conservative Peers of Scotland conferred distinction some years since by striking him off the list of elected representative Peers of Scotland in the House of Lords. The charge against him was atheism. Lord Queensberry achieved further renown last year by rising in the stalls of the Olympic Theatre to protest against Mr. Tennyson's caricature of agnosticism in that illfated drama "The Promise of May." Lady Florence has been married seven or eight years to Sir Beaumont Dixie, an English Baronet of old creation, who proves his gallantry by allowing his wife to do pretty much as she likes. Over and over again Lady Florence Dixie has

proved how keen was her sympathy with an op-pressed or wronged people. Of the judicial quality, or of capacity for weighing evidence, she has no more, perhaps, than belongs to the majority of her sex. Her efforts in behalf of the King of the Zulus gave offence to the white settlers of Natal, who are quick to take offence at any interference with what used to be known in one section of America as the right of every man to wallop his own nigger. But Lady Florence Dixie was not deterred by experiences of this sort from saying what she believed to be true. The Irish succeeded the Zulus, as the Zulus had succeeded the Patagonians, as objects of this lady's compassionate interest. She went to Ireland to look into the matter of Irish grievances for herself. She went as a friend both of the tenant groaning under the yoke of his landlord, and of the laborer groaning under the yoke of tenant. Lady Florence Dixie presently found that a too wide-reaching philanthropy has its inconveniences. The tenant expects you to sympathize with grievances, but straightway regards you with suspicion if you bint that he has not a monopoly of Lady Fierence found, moreover, that nothing like independent inquiry would be tolerated. As soon as she challenged the accounts of the Land League, the leaders turned upon her, de nounced her, circulated odious stories about her-did everything, in short, except answer her accusations. Har letters did much to discredit the League and those connected with it, and she has been a marked woman ever since. What has proved true in so many other cases proves true in hers. It is not enough to be a friend to Ireland. There is always an Irish party which regards as an enemy everybody who exposes the rascality covered up under pretext of friendship for Ireland.

When therefore a report reached London that an attack had been made on Lady Florence Dixie, people at once, and naturally enough, set it down as the work of the Land League, against whose agents her own criticisms had been directed. This was on Sunday morning, when a brief paragraph told us all we knew. On Monday the papers were full of it, but so much as is necessary to understand may be told at no great length.

Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixte (she would be "Lady Dixie" if she derived her title from her marriage, but was Ludy Florence Douglas before her marriage) live in a villa called "The Fishery," some three miles from Windsor, Next o'clock on Saturday afternoon Lady Florence Dixis was standing on a footnath by the roadside in front of The Fishery. Of what then happened she has herself given several accounts, beginning with a letter to The Times and ending with statements to newspaper reporters published this morning. The letter has many marks of sincerity and truth/ulness -just the sort of letter a woman would write under the shock of such an outrage, straightforward, nervous, not attempting, one would think, to say mor than the writer really knew. Nothing that has since appeared contradicts it decisively, or discredita by direct testimony any essential statement. Such incredulity as exists is due to the inherent improbability of the occurrence, and to points I will mention later. Two men disguised as women anproached and asked the time. At first, Lady Florence seems to have had no suspicion. She said she had not her watch with her, and turned away. If she meant to escape, she chose badly for she entered Captain Brocklehurst's grounds at a point where she could only get out by climbing a stile. The women followed, and she turned to meet them. One seized her by the neck, the strength of the grip denoting a man, and threw her down. The other leaned over and struck with a knife. "I remember seeing the steel of the knife come straight down upon me, driven by this person's hand." The blow was turned by the whalebone or steel of the stays. The man struck again, the other stifling her cries by stuffing earth into her mouth. With her gloved hands she tried to stop the blow, and at that moment her dog, a powerful St. Bernard, sprang at the ruffian, who, with his companion, made off. Lady Florence fainted. When she came to herself she was quite alone.

A moment later Sir Beaumont Dixie's butler came rushing into his master's room crying out 'There's something happened to her ladyship; for God's sake, come!' Sir Beaumont went out and found his wife in the ball, still half fainting. He heard her story, informed the police and made no difficulty in telling the first reporter who visited him that be attributed the outrage to her writing letters against the Land League. That Lady Florence did arrive at her house on Saturday afternoon in an excited and exhausted state, with ber hands bleeding, her dress cut in several places and her face covered with mud may be taken as certain. The question to which all London is seeking an answer to-day is : How came Lady Ptorence Dixie in this state f and what had really happened during the few minutes before her appearance at The Fish-

The story of the assault has certainly failed to secure implicit belief everywhere. When a question was asked about it last night in the House of Commons, both question and answer were received with some laughter. The tons of Mr. Gladstone's answer perhaps indicated that he did not take a very serious view of the matter. Some of the papers least friendly to the League are sceptical, and the general tone of the people one meets is a tone of inquiry, sometimes cynical. Few people imputs conscious falschood to Lady Florence. Few doubt that semething happened, but there is a mystery about the details which has not yet been cleared up. The police are more puzzled than anybody, but that perhaps is natural. None of the authorities, so far as I know, have hinted at any suspicion of Lady Florence Dixis's good faith. Any such suspicion, say her friends, might be confronted with notorious facts. If she has palmed off a story on the public, she is not alone in doing it. There must have been

lieve that an English gentfeman of position and a man of the world, chose his page and his butier as and has large black eyes and brown hair. accomplices in a scheme of pointless and foolish fraud, such as this would be, will believe a good deal. Various circumstances of the narrative-the presence of the woman in a green dress, for instance -are confirmed by independent witnesses. The husband plainly believed the wife's story. "When her ladyship came into the house," says Sir Beaumont Dixie, "both her hands were bleeding, and she had a cut on the palm of her left hand. She had no pulse at all, but she is plucky, and recovered in a short time."

There are discrepancies, however, in the evidence difficult to reconcile or to fit in with any theory of the case. One witness says there are marks of a struggle at the point indicated. Another says there are none. One man declares be saw marks of heavy, hob-nailed boots. Another can see nothing of the kind. It is supposed by Lady Florence's friends that the assailants were frightened away by the spring of the dog and the simultaneous passing of a cart. The dog cannot be interrogated, but be bears no marks of a tussic with armed men. The cart has been identified, but its occupants saw nothing of the attack, or of the men dis-guised as women It is now said that a gardener was tranquilly potting geraniums thirty vards off, and that he neither heard nor saw anything whatever. Everybody who lives on the road by which it is supposed the men must have escaped has been inquired of by the police. No one saw them. And there are many more details into which I need not enter. The police say openly they have not the slightest clew, and I am told this afternoon that they add privately they never expect to have Those of us who are not policemen may, in these perplexing circumstances, be content to suspend their judgment.

The only motive I have heard assigned for the invention of such a tale, by those who believe it in vented, is a morbid love of notoriety on the part of Lady Florence Dixle. That seems hardly sufficient That the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the ex-Empress Engénie, and hundreds of others accept Lady Florence's account is shown by their sending and telegraphing to inquire as to her health. Among others the theory prevails that an assault was really committed, but not with intent to murder. It would be quite in accord with the frequent practice of the Land League outragemongers to content themselves in the first instance with merely terrifying their victim. Others still say, that you cannot expect every murderer to be as expert as those of the Phoenix Park. These, if they were murdeters, were only apprentices to the business. Doubts, however, are now so numerous that Mr. Parnell is believed this afternoon to be ready to challenge an inquiry into the facts.

WHAT AN EYE-WITNESS SAYS. London, March 30,-A gentleman from Eton, of high position, has deposed that he saw Lady Florence Dixie the whole time she was standing on the spot where the alleged outrage was committed, and saw her walk away without anybody accosting her.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

A PASSENGER COMMISSIONER CHOSEN. Samuel F. Pierson has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the trunk lines, in charge of the Passenger Department. Mr. Pierson is a native of Generes County, N. Y., but most of his life has been spent at the West. He has been connected with railroids almost continuously since 1859, when he en-tered the service of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapoils Railroad. When he left the employ o that company, early in 1878, he was its general passenger agent. In that year he effected the organization of

ger agent. In that year he effected the organization of the Indianspole east-bound freight post.

In 1879, Mr. Pierson went into the house of H. L. Horton & Co. In this city, but left it to be the Commissioner of the Colorado pod of through flors between the Missioni River and Colorado. In July, 1880, he was also made commissioner of the pool of the Colorado narrow-guage roads. He resigned these bostions in November 1881, and was made traffe manager of the Denver and New Orleans Railroad. This position be expects to relinquish in order to take the one to which he has just been appointed. Mr. Pierson is highly apoken of in railroad circles.

NOT INTERESTED IN THE BRUFF ROAD. R. T. Wilson denied yesterday the published talement that he was a member of a syndicate which Too most that has been done is this," he said; "I was door is "The Willows," a place belonging to Cap- such a scheme, and, upon assurances that all the bonds tain Brocklehurst, where the assault actually oc- could be brought into the arrangement I promised to curred. Both these properties lie on the Thames, and are approached from the main road between Windsor and Maidenhead. A meadow and a plan-

been done by me that hous even to that end."

THE NEW-YORK CITY AND NORTHERN LINE. A plan for thereorganization of the New-York City and Northern Railroad, waich is in the hands of a receiver, has been suggested by some of the first mort gage bondholders. José F. de Navarco, speaking for the holders of the junior securities, said yeareroay that the proposed plan would not be accepted by them.

A BRIDGE DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.-In answer to the dispatch received at the Central Police Station, after midnight, saying that a force of men were destroying th new bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Second and Venango sts., a detachment of police were sent thither at once. When they arrived at the scene, about 2 o'clock at once. When they arrived at the seems, about 2.0 closes, this morning, they found that the work of demolition had been completed. The wreckers, who are believed to be workmen in the employ of the Palladelpaia, Newtown and New-York Eniroad Company, and dispersed, and the police could obtain no information in regard to their

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE. TOLEDO, Ohio, March 29 .- At a largely at ended meeting of passenger agents of the Western rall roads an agreement was signed to adhere to fariff rates after April 1, and to sell no more tickets to scalpers. NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.-George Pandety, for the past fifteen years general superintendent of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Ratiroud, has resigned. Mr. Pandely, together with the sons of the late Charles A. Whitney, has purchased the Johnson foundry, in this city, for \$90,000 cash, and whi continue the business.

THE REV. W. F. CRAFTS COMMENDED.

A council of ministers and lay delegates from the majority of the Congregational churches it Brooklyn was held yesterday in the Lee Avenue Church to examine and review the action of the church in ac epting the resignation of the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts. Among the clergemen present were Drs. Edward Beecher, Hugh S. Carpenter, E. P. Ingersoll and J. G. Roberts, and Messrs. Crafts, Ostrander, G. W. Binck, R. P. Hibbard and J. B. Clark. The Rev. Dr. Carpente was made moderator. After listening to the report of was made incorrator. After insteading to be report of the action of the church, which set forth that Mr. Crafts had presented his farewell sermon, Mr. Bell, the scribe, asked why under those circumstances a council was called, as the proceedings would be of a post-mortem character. Dr. Beccher explained that the main purpose of the council was to recommend the retiring relation to other characters if the condition of the church as found satisfactory.

to other churches if the condings of the found satisfactory.

After a statement by Mr. Crafts a committee, composed of the Rev. Drs. Beccher and Roberts and the Rev. Mr. Hibbard, reported in favor of approving the action of the church. The report in ludged the following: "We recognize the ability, integrity and Christian faithfulness of the pastor, and recommend him to the churches as a faithful, able and devoted mulster of Christ." The report was unant mously adopted.

CONDITION OF THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Library mem ers was beld last evening in its building in Mon-tague-st., Brooklyn. The attendance was General A. C. Barnes mull. and road the annual report. After reviewing the history of the enterprise from its beginning in 1807, the report set forth that \$86,000 had been subscribed in the part year for the permanent improvement from of the library. The number of persons using the library ranged from 500 to 1,500 daily. Attenties was called to the small number of books in the iteraries of Brooklyn, compared with many other differ. The number of books circulated and referred to the last year was 143,204, an increase of about 3,000 to a year. In the last year 11,184 books were added to the library making a total new of 74,733, cubracting all orangers of libratines. The use of the reading-room had much becrease of 231. The treasurer's report snowed receipts of \$20,224 68 and expenditures of \$27,501 93, leaving a brance on fand of \$532,75. The amount expended for books was \$6,002 26.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Thomas, Professor R. W. Raymond and Andrew Meilean. and read the annual report. After re

A CHILD SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.

his butler Edward Aldud. Anybody who can be- day from home. She feared the child had been kid-

OBITUARY.

JEROME LELAND. Jerome Leland, one of the famous family of hotel-keepers, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Leland homestend in Newburg, near Cleveland, age forty-two. Mr. Leland left this city a week ago Tuesday to settle some of the affairs of his brother, Major George Leland, who died last August, and was then, with the exception of a slight cold, in the best of health. He was the son of Aaron P. Leland and the grandson of Simeon Leland, both old hotel-keepers. Jerome was born at the Green Mountain Hotel in Landgrove, Vt. He began his career in the hotel business in the Metropolitan Hotel in this city in 1856 with his uncles Charles, Simeon and Levi. In 1862 he went to San Francisco, and in connection with his brother Lewis opened the Ocelden-tal Hotel. He returned East in 1867 and started the Columbia Hotel in Saratoga. In 1871 he went to the Sturtevant House, where he remained up to the time of his death, with the exception of a year, 1881, when he was at the Leland House, Chicago, as caterer and steward. He became one of the proprietors of the Sturievant House

Leannd House, Chicago, as caterer and steward. He became one of the proprietors of the Sturievant House about a year ago.

Although born in Vermont, most of Mr. Leland's youth was spent in Ohio, and he was at one time a student in Hiram College under the late President Garfield. He leaves four brothers, Charles, Warren, Horace and Lewis. He was unmarried. Funeral services will be held in Clevaland on Saturday, and the body will be brought here for burial in Woodlawn Cemetery, where the family mas a burnl plot. Mr. Leland was a Kright Templar, and the ritual of that organization will be used at the funeral.

CHARLES S. GOODRICH.

Charles S. Goodrich, a well-known surgeon. whose death has arready been announced, was born in Pitteffeld, Muss. He was graduated from Pittsfield Medical College in 1827. He went to live in Troy, N. Y., soon afterward, and began practice in that city. He elected to the House of Representatives or not. If he was appointed Health Officer during the cholera epidemic of 1832. At the time of the epidemic of 1848 he denic of 1832. At the time of the epidemic of 1848 he was a resident of Brooklyn, and received the appointment of Health Officer of that city. In 1852 he was appointed United States Consul at Lyons, France, by Fresident Fillmore. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to this city, where he was in active practice until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He went out with the 102d Regiment of New-York Volunteers as surgeon. At the close of the War he returned to this city, and, having retired from practice, lived quiety until his death at the age of eighty-one. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Newell, of Goshen, N. Y.

OBITUARY NOTES.

George T. Chambers, who was in business at No. 81 Pine-at., this city, died on Wednesday at his home in Asteria, L. I. He was sick only three days be fore his death. The funeral services will take place to day at 4 p. m., at the Church of the Redeemer, Cresent. st., Long Island City. Mr. Chambers was born in London, England, in 1836. About fifteen years ago he came to this country with his brother, H. F. S. Chambers, and aterward engaged in selling fertilizers to farmers throughout the Eastern States. For a long time be rented the store at No. 32 Waterst, but in 1881 he moved to the offices which be occupied at the time of his death. He was for many years a member of the Produce Exchange. He leaves a widow.

Edwin R. Barnes, an expert accountant and an old employe in the City Finance Department, died of Bright's disease at Richfield Springs on March 27. Mr. Barnes was also for a long time in the Clearing House, He was a veteran of the 22d Regiment, and was prominent in Masonic circles. He was about fifty-five years of age. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, in Madison ave., on Saturday morn-

GENERAL NAPOLEON B. BUFORD. CHICAGO, March 29.-General Napoleon B. Buford died bere last night.

General Buford was born in Woodford County, Ky. 1823, and was graduated four years later, standing sixth this class. He was at once assigned to the 3d Artillery, with the rank of second Bentenant, and three years later he was made assistant commissary of sub-sistence. From the time he left the Academy until 1834 he served on garrison and topograpaical duty. From February, 1831, to August, 1835, he was Acting Assist ant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy. On December 31, 1835, he resigned from the Army, and for seven years he was emresigned from the Army, and for seven years he was employed by the State of Kentucky on the Lieking River. Improvement as resident engineer. In 1842 he removed to filhods, and was engaged as an fron-founder at Rock Island from 1843 to 1851. Its was president of the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad from 1857 to 1861 and Island) from 1858 to 1861. During the civil war he was Coonel of the 27th illinois Regiment until promoted to the rank of brigadier-General. He was engaged to the battle of Belmont, the demonstration on Columbus, Ky., the astack on island No. 10, the capture of Union City, Ky., the siege of Corinth, Miss., and the slege of Vicksburg, and was in command at Helena, Ark. He was made a distinguished for a limit in Colorado as superintendent of a mining company, and in 1867 and 1868 re was a special right on Commissioners, General Buttor was a first coulan of Major Inomas Butord, who killed Judge John M. Elbett, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, in 1879, and of General Abvaham Butord, for man years prominent as a stock-ruler and a distinguished cavalry leader those Captal Reference and a distinguished cavalry leader in see Captal Reference and a distinguished cavalry leader in see Captal Reference and a distinguished cavalry leader in see Captal Reference and a distinguished cavalry leader in see Captal Reference and a distinguished cavalry leader in see Captal Reference and the same tasse of prodelency appeal in number and variety, with those of the Chivers of Hardward College, without online the same tasse of prodelency appeal in the the chivers of the chivers of the chivers of products of the chivers of the chivers of the chivers of the insurance in section of the same tasse of prodelency appeal in the clinic match in the chivers of the chivers of products of the chivers of products of the chivers of products of the chivers of president of the Bank of the Federal Union (Rock

CAPTAIN PETER STOVER.

New-Haven, Coun., March 29.-Captain Peter Stover, who was engaged in the West India trade for many years and afterward employed in the United States Revenue Service, died to day at Westville, at the age of ninety-two years.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COWS AND MILK IN NEW-YORK

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I send you the following facts, taken rom the compendeum of the United States Consus for 1880, as to the number of milk cows in the countles named, the number of callens of mils produced, and the average number of gallons from each cow. Is it possible that the cows in Orange County average some 234 galone more than the cows in St. Lawrence, and 291 gallons more than the cows in Otsego! What do the farmers

| | Number | Gallons | Avarage |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Counties. | of Coms. | of halk. | per Com |
| Regulmer | 48.327 | 10.638,703 | 344 |
| leff-raon | 61.900 | 13.261.080 | 214 |
| Madison | 97,173 | 9,939,808 | 207 |
| Onelua | | 17,503,601 | 266 |
| Trange | 46,154 | 18,742,335 | 400 |
|)taego | | 5,335,117 | 109 |
| 18 Wugo | 37,752 | 10,077,736 | 267 |
| at Lawrence | 93,369 | 15,523,219 | 184 |
| If these figures of the | Conana | are energet | then the |

an-unit give attention to the prescring of dairy cows so as to increase the quantity of mik. They must learn wis-dow in the raising of dairy cows from the dairymen of the far-famed Orange farmers.

Brooklyn, March 20, 1883.

James A. Briggs.

ACROBATIC CATTLE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: That "acrobatic cow" of The Laramie licomerang, mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is not at apossibility, at least as for as the climbing is oncerned. The bevine tribe have much more fatelligence and ambidion than they get credit for. Permit me to state an actual fact, or rather two actual facts. In the summer of 1879 a three-year-old selfer of my shorthorn herd suddenly disappeared. Diligent search failed to find her anywhere on the premises. Late in the day my herdsman, to my atter amazement, informed me that "De heifer is up to de barn chamber." Sure rough, there she was. She bad climbed a steep flight of stairs of lifteen steps, turned a sharp corner and landed sate and sound. She did not jump out of the window, as at the time Iwas wishing she would. What induced her to attempt the perilous feat I know not, for nothing wastiere to attract ker. Very probably in excepting from the horne of one of the others she had started up a few steps, and being unable to turn had been forced to continue on. I was compelled to have her thrown down, her heels tied, and to slip her down-stairs on a smooth plank.

plank.
But this is not all. The next fail, attracted by the corn stewed there, this same befor went up a second corn stowed there, this same belier went up a second time and took two cows with her. You can imagine my disgnet when I found them there quietly manching the core just as if they had been accustomed all their aves to waiz ope-tairs to dinner. On this occasion I was pos-sessed of engineering experience. To torow them down being as tame as one, to the their feet and allo them down as before, unnarmed, was only a quarion of trains and rope. Respectfully, M. Emery. Charlesian, S. C., Marco 15, 1883.

CO-EDUCATION IN STREET-CLEANING. o the Editor of The Tribune.

Star: I wish to remonstrate against the method of street-cleaning practised in West Tenth-st. and, I fear, many other streets in this anciently city. A body of mea with broots (on their shoulders most of the time) have made three consecutive feeble efforts to clean this street in ten days; each time sweeping the dirt into beaps, and leaving it to be scattered again until the naxt time, a few lays later, when the same process is repeated. Now is it reality and truly impossible to have a cart follow

cioner Coleman does not understand those laws, he had better take a course of "higher education," which of course Dr. Dix will not object to, even if he has to so to Colembia College for that, instead, of inquiring of the first woman of his household, which would, perhaps, he too much "co-education."

L. W. C. New York, March 23, 1883.

DISAPPOINTED APPLICANTS. Tathe Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the fall of last year I was for a iong time out of employment, and answered a great many advertisements for help, invariably finding, however, that either the place had been filled before I called or that there was a large number of applicants and that I never happened to be the one chosen. When I was answering advertisements, it never seemed to me that the loss of time and hardship incident to failure were any greater when I found the place already filled (i.e., when there was no place) than I did when my qualifications were considered and not found satisfactory. But in Thursday's TRIBENE reference is made to a false advertisement which sent hundrads of poor women on a fool's errand to Wall-st. The acticle says: "The embarrassment of to Wall-st. The article says: "The embarrassment of the firm whose office was besetged is as nothing compared with the mortication and disappointment of the applicants for work. In some cases the heartless joke caused real distress, for a number of the women had spent their last penny in car-fare." Now, if Mr. Morrison had been actually in want of four copyists at \$10 per week, and had in good faith advertised for them, all of the applicants except perhaps four, a fraction of 1 per cent, would have experienced the same loss of time and hardship as was the case under the circumstances of the hoax. And a similar condition of affairs exists whenever an employer advertises for help. If, then, this picture of distress is true, employers ought, from considerations of humanity, to abandon the practice of advertising, and obtain help in some less cruel way.

New-York, March 17, 1883. Now Employers.

CONTESTED SEATS IN CONGRESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It is hard to conceive of more nefarions robberies of the Treasury or greater outriges upon the rights of the people than are annually perpetrated by Congress in the matter of contested elections. It fails before the people he can conte t the claim of his successful competitor; and whether he obtains the seat or not he receives the pay of a member and has his exor not he receives the pay of a member and has his expenses returned to kim out of the public trensury. The great crime in these cases lies with the Committee on Elections. Instead of proceeding at once to investigate these cases and giving to the rightful contestant his due, the usual mode is to delay a decision as long as possible, so that nearly every Congress witnesses the speciacle of acores of claimants and lobbylists wranging for scats, while the people at home know not who their representatives are. And the evil is increasing from year to year. It has come to be a national disgrace.

Hamilton, Ill., March 25, 1883.

T. GREGG.

REPEALING FORCE OF THE TARIFF BILL. To he Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: "Government Officer"- writes, March 15, that the enacting clause of the new Tariff act refers to Title 33 of the Revised Statutes. "but makes no reference to the Act of February 8, 1875, nor to that of March 3, 1875, which, with certain changes, re-enacts Title 33, Revised Statutes. No reference was necessary under the decision of the Supreme Court, 1870, (U. S. vs. Tyner, 11 Wallace, 88): "If two statutes exist having relation to the some subject, and the latest embraces all the provisions some subject, and the latest embraces all the provisions of the first, and also new provisions, and imposes different or additional pensities, the latest statute, although having no repealing clause, operates as a repeal of the serior care." And again: "the Act of June 33, 1874, to provide internal revenue (13 Stat. 286@287) embraces the notice subject-matter of Section 2 of the Act of December 25, 1862 (12 Stat. 632), and repeals the latter section." (C. Ct. Dist. Col., Sept. 1875, J. S. vs. Churman, 21 Int. Rev., Recert 333, Oct. 18, 1875.

The Acts of February S, 1875, and of March 3, 1875, were repealed by the passage of the new Tariff bill, and no other duries can be collected than are specified in that bill. New-York, March 23, 1883.

COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN,

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC IN AID OF A FUND TO CONTINUE THE WORK OF THE HARVARD ANNEX.

The ladies of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women have

Four years ago, in 1879, a circular was issued offering private conegrate instruction to women at Cambridge, the instruction to be given by professors and teachers of Harvard University. This scheme, more generally known as the "Harvard Annex," was organized by a mown as the "Harvard Annex," was organized by a known as the "Harvard Annex," was organized by a few persons desirous to meet a wish often expressed to at women should share, in some way, the educational advantages of Harvard College. With the bein of friends the sum of \$15,000 was raised in order to give the plan a trial during a term of four years. The experiment for set it was considered by those who projected his now in its fourth year. It has encountered no difficulties either from within or from without. Far from exeming apposition or prejudice, it has worked so simply and eachly that has ancess has hardly attracted and extons. Probably few produce are aware now consely the coarses of study given in the annex correspond in caaracter, though not as yet in number and variety, with those of the University itself. The same examination papers are used and the sume tosts of producing applied to both.

Thus encouraged, the undersigned feel justified in appealing to the public for the support of a so came which is of social evident value to women and has proved so practicable. Its means are, however, very nearly exhausted, and it takes the stability which an assured income and a recognized connection with the control atoms can give it. The one advantage is dependent on the other, since Harvard College has no means applicable to the support of since an addition to its work. It is true that her professors have liberally added the enterprise that far, but it has no official, and consequently no certain, chain upon their services. Without some definite relation to the University, a college for women in Camerad. the part it has no official, and consequently no certain, claim upon their services. Without some definite relation to the University, a codego for women in Cambridge would have no distinctive character, and would be superfluous and in Epocient. We therefore ask an woo wish that University education should be placed within the reach of women to be put in raising a sum of not less man \$100,000 toward this end.

Mrs. Louis Agassiz (president), Quincy-st., Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Alice M. Longfellow (treasurer), Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. E. W. Gurney, Fayerweather-st., Cambridge,

bridge, Mass.

Miss. E. W. Gurney. Fajerweather-st., Cambridge,
Mass.

Miss. J. P. Cooke, Quincy-st., Cambridge, Mass.

Miss. Arthur Gilman, Watermouse-st., Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Lithm Horstord, Cragie-st., Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Eilen F. Mason, Wainut-st., Boston.

Subscriptions may be sent to any of the aboys addresses
or to Henry Lee Higginson, No. 44 otale-st., Hoston.

The subscription as it new stands amounts to \$36,400,
given in the following sums:

Executors of George O. Hovey, \$5,000; Miss Marisa
Hovey, \$1,000; Miss. Augustus Hemenway, \$5,000;
Miss. Eigen F. Mason., \$5,000; M. S. Quincy A.

Shaw, \$5,000; Miss. J. Malcotin Forbes, \$300;
M. Thomas G. Appleton, \$5,000; Mr. Louis Agassis,

\$500; Miss. Annetto P. Rogers, \$1,000; A Friedd,
\$1,000; Miss. Annetto P. Rogers, \$1,000; Miss Mary

Tappan, \$100; Miss. J. L. Gardiner, jr., \$200; Mrs. George

Putnam, \$100; Mrs. Unsteen T. Paine, \$1,000; Miss Mary

Tappan, \$100; Mrs. J. L. Gardiner, jr., \$200; Mrs. George

Putnam, \$100; Mrs. Charles T. Paine, \$1,000; Miss Charles Hemenway, \$100; A Friend, \$500; Mr. George

Higginson, \$2,000; Mr. C. C. Jackson, \$1,000.

*A course is offered corresponding to that required in the Freshman year, and courses corresponding to those of the other college years can be formed from the studies which are open to more advanced studies, "[Annual Circular.]

AN ENGLISH CRITIC OF DR. DIX.

Dr. Dix, in his fourth Lenten lecture, limits himself solely to the consideration of one class of sins which, however, most people will regard as tolerably comprehensive. These, it may be said at once, are not comprehensive. These, it may be said at once specially American sins. They have characteris specially American sins. They have enarracterized some portions of the sex ever since the world began, and fary have afforded themes for sattrists and preachers in a-ages; and a good deal of what Dr. Dix has to say ha-been said a long time ago in every country under the broad sky. His special lament is that "real women" are dying out, that the "ideal of an earnest, medest, simple womanhood" is being superseded by a poor subs made of "veigarity, heartlessness, froth and chaff.

made of "vulgarity, heartiessiness, from and chanThat there are many girls in New-York—as in London,
Paris, and every other centre of wealth and luxury, as
despicable as those whom Dr. Dix describes, is true
enough, and pity 'tis 'tis true. But that this picture of
the American girl applies to any more than the meet
frings of the sex we allogether refuse to believe. The
worst of it is that Dr. Dix himself and men of that any
of thinking are partly answerable for this aonormal development of female folly. Dr. Dix has just been datinguishing himself by heading the opposition—whel
has unfortunately been successful—to the admission of
women to Columbia College. Notwithstanding the sercess of Newmham and Girton, and or the Woman's Arnex at Harvard, it has pleased Dr. Dix and others to denoutes the higher education of women as if it were cetain to result in the rain of the sex. Women, in his opinion, ought to regard the love, admiration, and happings woman, he seems to believe, Judg'ug perhaps from he own feelings, would be much less attractive to managed than her more ignorant sister. It is that kind of teaching which leads directly to the "homodation of the child in society" which br. Dr. Dr. so bittely laments, in would shot them out from all but sectar amotious, and an exaggerated devotion to society is the matural result. Almost all the abuses which he assails are due to he lack of the higher and wader cancation which he related to the figher and wader cancation which he related to the lack of the higher and wader cancation which he related to the lack of the higher and wader cancation which he related to the lack of the higher and wader cancation which he residently denies. It is in vain for any one to preach last either man or woman exists soiely for the benefit of soil one clee. Each individual exists also for him or for his soil, and marriage ought he more to be the sacrifice of the man to the woman. It is the to deplete soils views of marriage when declaiming against a opening of other means of livelihood to woman is a somewhat out notion that if women are as well educated as men they will be less likely to live happily together in married life.

A little boy being asked if he was dux of his such a conspiracy must have been her husband. Sir blast inside the stadio of an artist such a conspiracy must have been her husband. Sir blast night that her be, but the teacher has turned the class round."

A little boy being asked if he was dux of his such a conspiracy must have been her husband. Sir blast night that her be, but the teacher has turned the class round."

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She had just visited the studio of an artist such a conspiracy must have been her husband. Sir blast night that her be, but the teacher has turned the class round."

She had just visited the studio of an artist the sum in the parties to have a cart follow. Such a conspiracy must have been her husband that her beat on the parties to have a cart follow. Such a conspiracy must have been her husband that her beat on the parties to have a cart follow. She had just visited the studio of an artist there was a conspiracy must have been her husband the parties to have a cart follow. She had just visited the studio of an artist there was no and remove the dirt stonce? A wonner and remove the dirt stonce? The parties of the p